

Kansas Preservation

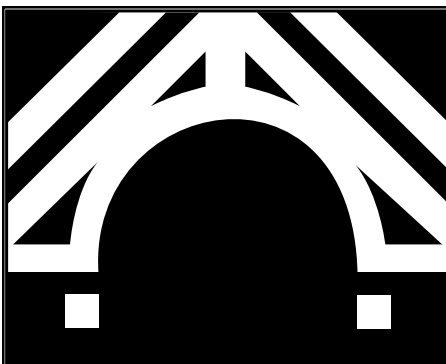
Newsletter of the Cultural Resources Division ▪ Kansas State Historical Society



The exterior of the Stafford United Methodist Church is an interpretation in a streamlined form of the English Collegiate style while its sanctuary is an imaginative interpretation deriving from Frank Lloyd Wright.

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KANSAS PRESERVATION

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Annual Review of Statewide Plan

The Kansas Historic Preservation Office is responsible for developing and helping to implement a five-year strategic management plan that addresses the preservation of the state's historic and cultural resources. The plan helps to outline the future direction of preservation in Kansas. The Historic Preservation Office reviews these goals each year. In 2002, the Historic Preservation Office accomplished activities in each of five of the goal categories. A list of the categories and accomplishments follows.

Our Five Guiding Goals and 2002 Accomplishments:

1. Strengthen public education and outreach programs.

Information about our programming, online forms, and publications are more accessible now over the agency's website. An archeological traveling trunk for teachers with lessons and facsimile artifacts was completed. Technical preservation services for buildings were expanded to include detailed field reports, technical product information, and preservation resource vendor lists.

2. Support locally based community initiatives.

An increased federal allocation provided funding for more local surveys and nominations, particularly local historic districts. During 2002, fifteen historic districts were listed on the National Register of Historic Places, seven in Leavenworth alone. Historic district nominations were also developed in Topeka, Glasco, Abilene, Marion County, Atchison, Pittsburg, and Quindaro. Manhattan and Dodge City became Certified Local Governments (CLGs) in 2002. Efforts to certify Topeka as a CLG were almost completed by the end of the year.

3. Support increased financial incentives.

The implementation of the new 25 percent state income tax credit for the approved rehabilitation of properties listed on the national or state register of historic places represents a significant accomplishment. Technical amendments enacted in 2002 allow the tax credits to offset not only income taxes but also privilege or premiums tax liabilities. The credits may also be divided among the members of a partnership or corporation in any percentage as long as the members agree to the distribution. Twenty projects with an investment of \$889,000 were started in 2002. This program promises increased private investment in the state's historic resources.

4. Strengthen preservation partnerships.

Stronger ties were established with Kansas American Institute of Architects (AIA). Groundwork was laid for training programs that would inform realtors about our preservation programs, the preservation laws, and architectural history. During the year, focus groups met to discuss possible amendments to the state preservation statute.

5. Promote research and public understanding of Kansas' archeological resources.

Kansas Preservation published an increased number of articles on archeological subjects written for the non-technical reader. Our office provided funding to support Kansas Archeology Week and organizational support for the Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP). The KATP was held in Sheridan County. Two archeological sites were excavated and 138 avocational archeologists participated.

Our five-year plan, *Planning for the Future: Historic Preservation is Public Policy*, was published by the Kansas State Historical Society in 2001 and is available by contacting the Kansas Historic Preservation Office at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 240 or online at <http://www.ksks.org/resource/kspsreservationplan.pdf>.

Tax Credit Programs Aid Historic Renovation Projects



Munding Hall in Winfield has been rehabilitated for housing.

In recent months, nineteen renovation and rehabilitation projects involving historic buildings listed on the Kansas State and National Registers of Historic Places have been completed with the help of one or more of the historic rehabilitation tax credit programs available in Kansas. Investments in renovations and rehabilitations of historic buildings across the state have grown in recent years. These investments not only help to preserve valuable historic structures, but also contribute to the local, state, and national economies. In addition to generating increased revenues through property, sales, and income taxes, the projects often bring back to use a vacant or underutilized building.

Four of the nineteen recently completed projects have taken advantage of the Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit program. The federal program is administered through a partnership among the National Park Service (NPS), the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and the State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO). The SHPO in each state works with building owners to complete the necessary application forms, which are then reviewed by the NPS to ensure that all work meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*.

Applicants with certified projects that meet the requirements of the IRS are then allowed to claim 20 percent of their qualifying expenses as a credit toward their federal income taxes.

Recently completed projects involving the federal program include the rehabilitation of Munding Hall, 6th Avenue and Gary Street in Winfield, for housing; the conversion of the Wells Fargo Building at 216 N. Main in Hutchinson to a restaurant; the renovation of the McClellan Mercantile Building at 116 E. Walnut in Troy for doctors' offices; and the rehabilitation of the Shortridge Building at 321 Poyntz in Manhattan for retail and apartment space. Each project involved a substantial rehabilitation of a certified historic building for an income-producing use, as required by the program. While the interior spaces of each building required some adaptation to accommodate the new use, those changes were done in such a way as to complement and retain the historic character of the building. Examples of some qualifying expenses include masonry repointing, heating and air conditioning systems, plumbing and electrical upgrades, permanent interior finishes, and window repairs.

These four projects will also qualify

*D.G. Smith Building
Abilene*

*Bonner Springs High School
Bonner Springs*

*Frank Wolcott House
Wells Fargo Building
Hutchinson*

*1307 Hoel Parkway
Kerr House
Haren-Holdcraft Residence
Cohen House
Westheight Manor Historic District
Kansas City*

*Osborn House
J.F. Wilder Residence
John P. Ross Residence
D.H. Robinson Residence
Old West Lawrence Historic District
Lawrence*

*Shortridge Building
Manhattan*

*Nelson-Hodges Home
Salina*

*Fire Station No. 2
Willits House
Devon Apartments
Topeka*

*McClellan Mercantile Building
Troy*

*Munding Hall
Winfield*

for the Kansas State Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit program. The state credit is equal to 25 percent of building owners' certified expenses and can be applied toward their state income, privilege, or premiums taxes. The state program, however, has a few provisions that differ from the federal program. These less restrictive requirements allow private residences and property owned by nonprofit groups to qualify for the state tax credits. Also, projects need only exceed \$5,000 to qualify for the state



(Left) Topeka's Fire Station No. 2 was recently rehabilitated into office space for the Kansas Trial Lawyers Association.

(Below) Portions of the porch railings on the Frank Wolcott House in Hutchinson were re-created from historic photos as part of a larger project.



In addition to generating increased revenues through property, sales, and income taxes, the projects often bring back to use a vacant or underutilized building.

program, which allows some smaller income-producing projects to qualify.

Fifteen of the projects completed in recent months have taken advantage solely of the Kansas State Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit program. They include two income-producing buildings in Abilene and Topeka. The property owners of the D. G. Smith Building, 217 W. 1st in Abilene, use the historic pharmacy as a home and home office. The Smith building required some exterior repairs and maintenance. The Devon Apartment building in Topeka has served as an apartment building since 1887 when the first sections of the building were constructed. Later, in 1906, the building was extensively changed with a major addition, but it continued to serve as an apartment building in the Holliday Park Historic District throughout the twentieth century. The owners of the

Devon applied for state tax credits to help fund needed repainting of the exterior wood trim and some plumbing upgrades.

The remaining thirteen historic rehabilitation projects recently completed with the aid of the state tax credit program include eight located in National Register listed historic districts. The Old West Lawrence Historic District in Lawrence and the Westheight Manor Historic District in Kansas City have seen many private residents using the state tax credit program for everything from minor repairs and maintenance to major remodeling and updating. Four residences in the Old West Lawrence District benefit from recently completed projects: 612 Louisiana, exterior repainting and storm window replacement; 643 Indiana, rehabilitation of the rear porch; 620 Louisiana, porch repairs and

interior updates to the kitchen; and 625 Ohio, repair of the porch, siding, and garage roof and overall repainting.

Four residences in Kansas City's Westheight Manor District also boast recently completed projects: 1307 Hoel Parkway, updates to the HVAC system; 2310 Washington Boulevard, repair and repainting of all exterior wood trim plus guttering; 2103 Washington, repair and repainting of exterior wood trim plus new floor coverings on the interior; and 2208 Washington, masonry repair, windows, and miscellaneous interior improvements.

Other projects on private residences took place in individually listed historic homes. The exterior siding of the Frank Wolcott Home, 100 W. 20th in Hutchinson, received repairs and a fresh coat of paint while the interior received some new finishes. The owners of the

Wolcott Home were also able to recreate a portion of the front porch railing from a historic photograph of the house.

The unique kitchen sink in the Nelson-Hodges House at Mount Barbara in Salina received a needed refurbishment. The German Silver (nickel) sink is a showpiece of the house.

The Willits House, which is an individually listed property now also included in Topeka's Holliday Park Historic District II, was enhanced with a new boiler to supply the many radiators throughout the home.

Two unique projects were also recently completed on buildings owned by local governments or nonprofit groups. A provision of the state tax credit program allows these entities to apply for the state tax credits and then sell or transfer those credits to Kansas state taxpayers. This is a tremendous source of assistance for non-taxpaying entities that are rehabilitating significant historic buildings, which are often threatened with demolition. One example of the success of this program is the Topeka Fire Station No. 2 on Van Buren. The building was recently rehabilitated into office space for the Kansas Trial Lawyers Association and other tenants. The project maintained the fire station-character of the building. The owners were even able to reverse some of the previous inappropriate treatments of the building, such as opening up several windows that had been bricked over. KTLA will host public grand opening activities May 16-17 at the fire station. (Contact Karla Beam at (785) 271-5199 or visit www.ktla.org for details.)

A second project taking advantage of the state tax credit program is located in Bonner Springs. The City of Bonner Springs is rehabilitating the Bonner Springs High School for community use. A recently completed portion of that larger project included repairs to the roof of the gymnasium. New roofing materials and guttering will protect the structure from weather while rehabilitation of the interior proceeds.

This is just a sample of the historic preservation activities and projects occurring across the state. For more information on tax credits and other funding for the rehabilitation of historic buildings, please contact the Cultural Resources Division of the Kansas State Historical Society at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 240 or cultural_resources@kshs.org.

This article was prepared by Katrina Klingaman, the tax credits coordinator for the Cultural Resources Division.

2003 Historic Preservation Fund Grants Awarded

On February 22, 2003, at its regular quarterly meeting, the Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review approved recommendations for this year's round of Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grants. The Board voted to provide \$165,706 to twelve projects across the state.

Nine of the twelve project awards totaling \$130,187 went to Certified Local Governments. The City of Hutchinson was awarded \$40,000 to fund historic district nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for Hyde Park Neighborhood, located in the central portion of the city, and South Main Downtown Area, which contains many original storefronts.

A grant of \$13,000 to the City of Manhattan will fund a survey project. As a new CLG, the local Historic Resources Board believes its first steps should include an assessment of local resources to determine where preservation efforts should be directed.

The City of Wichita received \$32,710 for a design review assistant and an economic benefit analysis for historic districts. The design review assistant will assist with numerous special projects, including design review cases and local register nominations. The economic benefit analysis for historic districts will provide statistical data comparing new development to rehabilitation, and an explanation of how designation in the local, state, and national registers affects the property owner.

Doniphan County was granted \$5,001 to complete a transportation context nomination for the National Register of Historic Places. Due to its location on the eastern perimeter of the state, the county's economic development is very much a part of the nation's westward expansion and its accompanying travel modes.

The City of Lawrence received two grants for a total of \$21,988. One grant is to employ a design review intern and the other is to complete a Kanwaka Township survey. This survey work will allow the Lawrence Historic Resources Commission to continue its long-term goal of creating a comprehensive inventory of historic resources.

The City of Newton will use its \$3,718 to prepare and reproduce a 40-page historic booklet containing pictures and descriptions of landmarks and historic properties of Newton and North Newton.

Two grants were awarded to the City of Topeka. One \$9,165 grant will be used by the City of Topeka for a Monroe Neighborhood reconnaissance survey. With two properties presently listed, the city believes the area is likely eligible for listing as a National Register district. Another grant for \$4,605 will fund a reconnaissance survey of

Shawnee County community buildings. The study will survey present and former community buildings such as public schools, churches, grange halls, etc., within the boundaries of Shawnee County in order to ascertain the number of remaining historic structures and their heritage or ethnic links.

Cities that are not CLGs received grants as well. The City of Atchison received an award of \$12,500 for National

Register nominations of historic buildings in Atchison. The project will provide for surveys of up to twenty-five historic properties and National Register nominations for twelve properties.

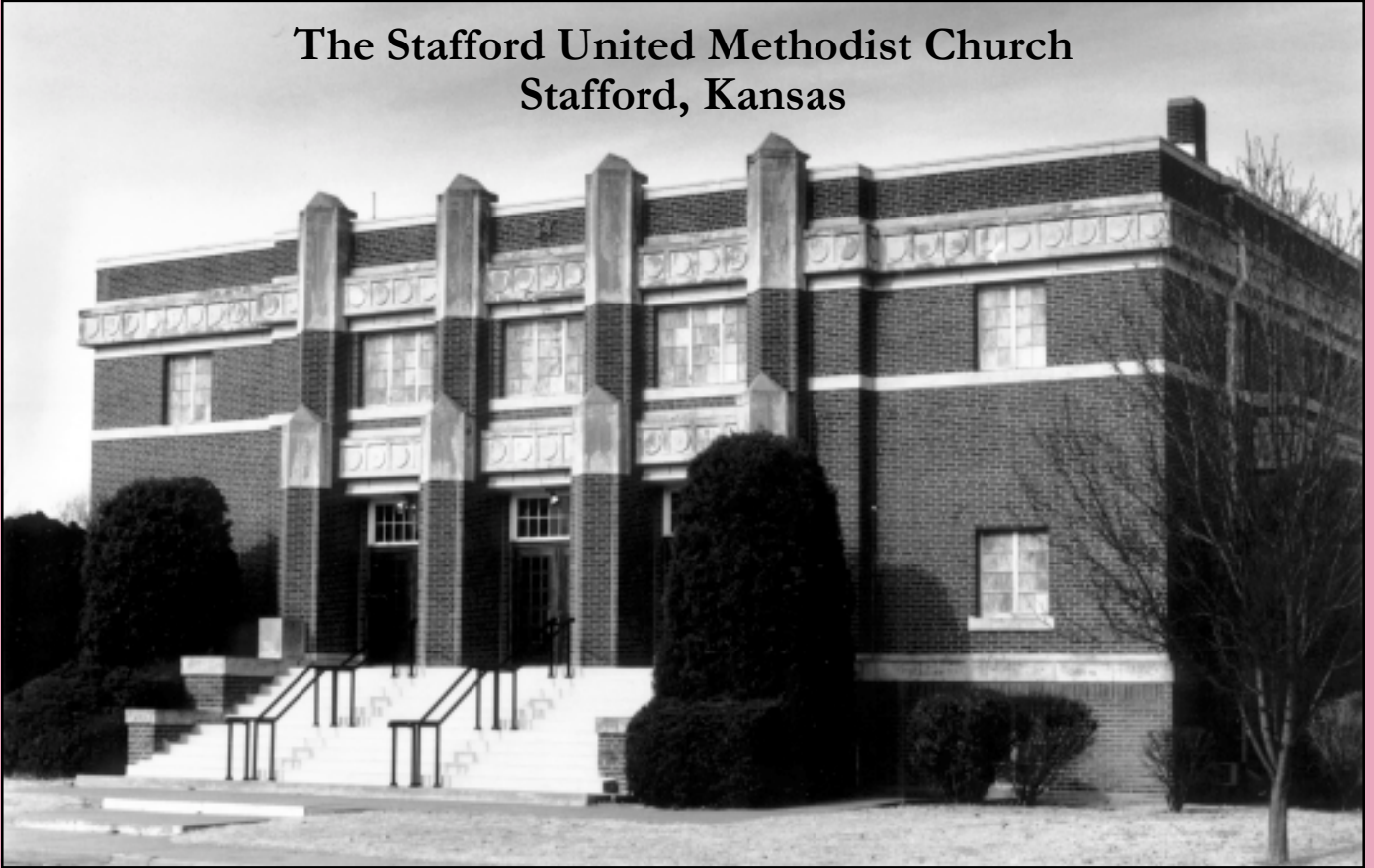
The City of Hiawatha received a grant of \$2,231 for survey and planning. With over sixty buildings in the downtown area that were built between Hiawatha's establishment in 1857 and 1920, it is anticipated that this documentation will assist in a possible future application for a historic district designation for the downtown area.

An archeological study was also funded. Kansas State University will use its \$20,788 to fund National Register evaluations of the Scott and Evans Sites, located in the Stranger Creek Valley in Leavenworth County. Previous investigations at the sites suggest eligibility because they contain important information about prehistoric settlement in the region from ca. 3000 BC to AD 1500. The Scott site has yielded the only completely excavated house in Kansas of the Steed-Kisker phase, a Late Prehistoric culture of the Kansas City locality.

*City of Hutchinson
City of Manhattan
City of Wichita
Doniphan County
City of Lawrence
City of Newton
City of Topeka
City of Atchison
City of Hiawatha
Kansas State University*

Secular Meets Sacred

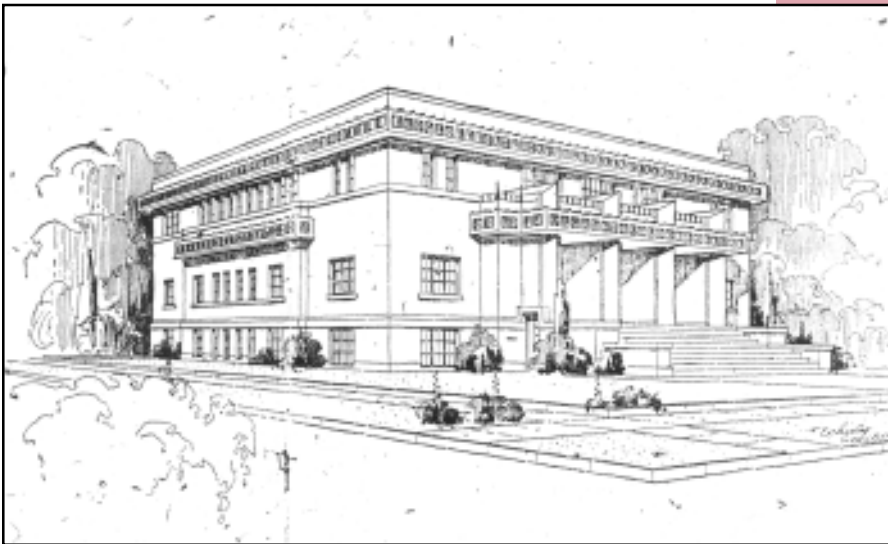
The Stafford United Methodist Church Stafford, Kansas



View of the south, or front, elevation of the Stafford United Methodist Church.

On October 31, 2002, the Stafford United Methodist Church in Stafford, Kansas was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Earlier (in August) it had been placed on the Register of Historic Kansas Places. The church is only the second building in Stafford County to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Stafford United Methodist Church is one of the most extraordinary churches in the state of Kansas. The church is architecturally distinct from all Stafford's other churches, built in the conventional Gothic Revival style. Its exterior is an interpretation in a streamlined form of the English Collegiate style, and its sanctuary is an imaginative interpretation of the Prairie School deriving from Frank Lloyd Wright's Unity Temple in Oak Park, Illinois (1905-1909). Indeed, judging from the exterior of the church, it would seem to be a secular rather than an ecclesiastical building, perhaps a school auditorium or a gymnasium. The church's exterior bears a strong allegiance to the English Collegiate Gothic high school of 1916, less than a block away within view from the church. Nor does the exterior of the church give any hint of the unusual nature of its sanctuary.



Architectural rendering by Don Buel Schuler of the Riverside Church of Christ, Wichita.

Photograph of Don Buel Schuler.

Schuler's design for the Stafford United Methodist Church.

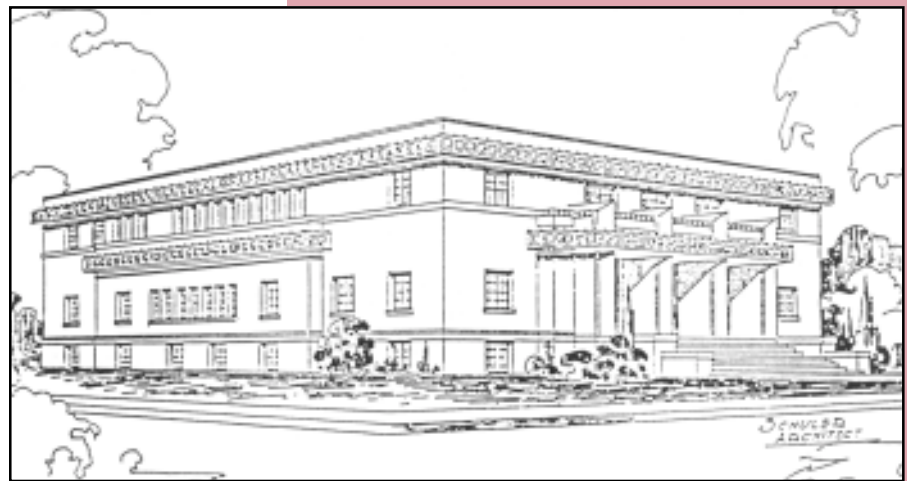


Interpreting a Unique Design

The present Stafford United Methodist Church is the third church erected on the site. The first two church buildings, erected in 1883 and 1905, were in the Gothic Revival style. By 1915, the second church was too small for its growing congregation and the fabric of the church was in such poor condition that a new church building was warranted. A newly formed building committee, after studying church design, structures and materials, visited many new churches in Stafford and south-central Kansas. The model the building committee chose was the Riverside Church of Christ in the Riverside neighborhood of Wichita, Kansas.

The Riverside Church of Christ was designed by Wichita architect Don Buel Schuler (1888-1972) and erected in 1921-1922. An article in the *Wichita Eagle* of April 29, 1923, described Schuler's church as "one of the most beautiful and distinctive in Wichita. The architectural design is different from any other church in the city and is creating very favorable comment."

We do not know what prompted the Stafford United Methodist Church building committee to select a church style in direct contrast to the medieval church tradition then prevalent in this country



and certainly at variance with Stafford's two Gothic Revival style churches that preceded it. By any standard, it was a bold choice to make for a church building committee from a small town on the Kansas prairie. Good design has an innate appeal that can dissolve traditional tastes and ingrained cultural habits.

Schuler's Riverside Church of Christ, which was demolished in 1965, was two stories, with its exterior in the Prairie style. In all likelihood, the Stafford building committee was probably enthralled with the church's sanctuary, although they probably were not aware of the background of the architect,

Don B. Schuler. A comment in the *Wichita Eagle* of April 29, 1923, captures the appeal that the church's sanctuary probably had for Stafford's building committee. "One of the unique things about the building is the 'sunlight glass.' There is a skylight above the main auditorium containing 36 separate glasses with an electric light bulb over each. At night, with the electric lights turned on, there is the same effect as in the daytime, giving a constant daylight effect. This feature is said to be the only one in a church in this section of the country."

Although Schuler provided the design for the church which he closely pat-



Sanctuary of Frank Lloyd Wright's Unity Temple in Oak Park, Illinois.

turned after his design of the Riverside Church, he was not employed to oversee the church's construction. That was done by a church building committee. The cornerstone of the church was laid on September 6, 1925, the basement was completed in the autumn of 1926, and the church was dedicated on May 22, 1927. The total cost of the church was estimated at approximately \$30,000.00.

Schuler Brings the Wright Influence

Don B. Schuler came from a Wichita family of contractors. He graduated from Fairmount College (now Wichita State University) in 1911 and, in the autumn of 1913, he enrolled at the University of Illinois where he received a Bachelor of Science in Architectural Engineering in June 1916. During the summers, he worked in the Chicago architectural office of Francis Berry Byrne (1883-1967), who had received his architectural training under Frank Lloyd Wright in his Oak Park studio. In 1914, Byrne assumed the responsibility for managing the Chicago architectural office of Walter Burley Griffin, another of Wright's Oak Park studio protégés. It was there in the summer of 1915 that Wright visited the office looking for a draftsman to work on the drawings for the Wichita residence of Elsie N. and Henry J. Allen. Wright hired Schuler,

probably in part because he was a Wichitan.

In the winter of 1916, Schuler took the train to Spring Green, Wisconsin, and joined the office of Frank Lloyd Wright. From there he was sent to Wichita as Wright's site architect to oversee the construction of the Allen House. After working on the Allen House, Schuler maintained a successful architectural practice in Wichita for ten years designing residences, commercial buildings, and churches. In 1926, he moved to Alabama where he had another very successful architectural career until his death in 1967.

Schuler reserved his most imaginative work for five of the churches he designed: three in Wichita, which have been demolished; the First Methodist Church in Augusta, now owned by the Church of the Nazarene, which still retains its Art Deco exteriors but has lost Schuler's sanctuary; and the Stafford United Methodist Church. Three of Schuler's churches—the Riverside Church of Christ, the First Method-

ist Church in Augusta, and the Stafford United Methodist Church—are auditorium-style churches with the sanctuaries patterned after Wright's Unity Temple in Oak Park, Illinois. Unlike the basilican church style with its traditional longitudinal progression from nave to transept to altar, the auditorium church was much like a secular meeting hall, being square or virtually square in plan with three sections of seating arrayed in front of a raised chancel and ringed with balconies on three sides of the sanctuary.

A Mix of Styles and Details Characterize This Church

Although Schuler's design for the exterior of the Stafford church was closely patterned after the Prairie style exterior of the Riverside Church of Christ, the Stafford building committee did not slavishly follow Schuler's design. In fact, they departed radically from his design, replacing the Prairie style front elevation with an English Collegiate Gothic elevation that includes four large brick stepped-wall buttresses capped with pointed limestone finials. On the side and rear elevations, a modified English Collegiate Gothic style replaced the Prairie style delineated in Schuler's design.

By contrast, the building committee followed Schuler's design for the interior and, in particular, for the sanctuary that was a copy of the Riverside Church of Christ's sanctuary. Of course, both sanctuaries were patterned after the sanctuary

The most extraordinary aspect of the sanctuary is its lighting. Arrayed across the sanctuary's ceiling in six rows of six are thirty-six stained glass boxes termed "sunlight glass" for the predominate yellow color that dominates each glass box.

of Wright's Unity Temple, which Schuler undoubtedly had seen while working in Chicago during his summer vacation from school at the University of Illinois. Schuler's sanctuary in the Stafford church differed only slightly from Wright's Unity Temple. Wright's sanctuary has twenty-five stained glass boxes in the ceiling and a double balcony on the rear

and side elevations in contrast to the Stafford sanctuary that has thirty-six stained glass boxes in its ceiling and only one balcony on the side and rear elevations.

Schuler certainly understood Wright's concept that "light is the beautifier of the building."¹ Following his example, Schuler bathed the sanctuary of



(Above) Sanctuary of the Stafford United Methodist Church.

(Right) Pyramidal stained glass lamps hanging from the vestibule ceiling in the Stafford United Methodist Church.

the Stafford church in a warm yellow light in imitation of sunlight, symbolic of Jesus as the “Light of the World,” or as Wright stated: “by way of glass the sunlit space as a reality becomes [a] most useful servant of a higher order of the human Spirit.”²

Upon entering the sanctuary of the Stafford United Methodist Church, one is in the worship space sealed off from the outside world as well as from the rest of the church. A central aisle flanked by twelve rows of the original walnut pews leads to the raised chancel with an organ console, two lecterns, and a communion table. Behind the communion table is a raised area for the choir. Schuler designed the walnut paneling behind the choir and the walnut organ screen that runs the full length of the chancel.

The most extraordinary aspect of the sanctuary is its lighting. Arrayed across the sanctuary’s ceiling in six rows of six are thirty-six stained glass boxes termed “sunlight glass” for the predominate yellow color that dominates each glass box. In 1955, when a new roof was installed, the skylight was closed because it constantly leaked. In place of the natural light from the skylight, a light bulb was inserted in each light box to provide



illumination. This alteration to Schuler’s plan has enriched the quality of the “sunlight” issuing from the light boxes, providing a steady stream of light during the day as well as in the evening.

Hanging from the four corners of the ceiling are stained-glass pyramidal lamps with yellow stained glass and green, red, and yellow chevrons down the center of each of the four sides in the same manner as the pyramidal stained-glass lamps hanging from the vestibule ceiling .

The Stafford United Methodist Church is an extraordinary edifice sitting in the middle of the Kansas prairie. Beloved by generations of its parishioners

who have taken excellent care of it, the church is an outstanding addition to the architectural heritage of Kansas and the nation.

¹ Julie L. Sloan, *Light Screens: The Complete Leaded-Glass Windows of Frank Lloyd Wright* (New York: Rizzoli International Publications, Inc., 2001), p. 41.

² Ibid.

This article and the nomination from which it is drawn were prepared by Pamela D. Kingsbury, an architectural historian from Wichita. Ms. Kingsbury also provided the accompanying photographs.



This view from the southwest shows the Franklin County Courthouse after the completion of the window rehabilitation project.

The Rehabilitation of Wood Windows at the Franklin County Courthouse

For historic property owners the responsibility for maintaining and preserving their buildings can be both daunting and expensive. These are also the same reasons why many do not pursue the rehabilitation of their historic wood windows. Many building owners do not understand how their windows can be retained and yet still meet their needs of appearance and energy efficiency at an affordable cost. When building owners are confronted with windows that are old and drafty and don't work correctly, they should not assume that the values of the windows are lost. In fact, historic wood windows, even in poor condition, have great value. The old-growth lumber used

in many historic buildings is much better quality than the second growth lumber used in manufactured windows today. The lumber is more durable, more decay resistant and has lasted many decades. When repaired, these windows can continue to function for decades more. Windows play a significant role in defining the historic character of a building; it is important to retain them. When this value is ignored and the windows are replaced, a significant part of the building's historic fabric is lost.

The window rehabilitation project at the Franklin County Courthouse in Ottawa, Kansas, is one example of the value of rehabilitating historic wood windows. The Franklin County Courthouse retained its many windows during a two-phase window rehabilitation project in 2001 and 2002, partially funded through a Heritage Trust Fund

Grant. The courthouse, which was designed by renowned Kansas architect George P. Washburn, is a shining example of Romanesque style architecture. The large double-hung and arched-top windows give the courthouse its monumental scale and refined character. The project successfully rehabilitated the original wood windows, improved energy efficiency, and reduced maintenance needs, thus helping to extend the lifespan of the building.

The first step in the rehabilitation was to remove the many layers of paint that had built up over time. Review Window Restoration from Kansas City, Missouri, carefully removed the window sashes and took them to their shop to remove the paint. The wood frame was left in place, sanded to remove the outer layers of loose paint, then primed, and painted.

This article was prepared by Bruce Wrightsman, AIA. Bruce is the Heritage Trust Fund architect for the Cultural Resources Division.

As is the case with many windows, weathering and lack of adequate maintenance had led to wood deterioration and wood rot. The decision was made to repair where possible. Partially decayed wood can be stabilized through consolidation or patching. Consolidation requires using semi-rigid epoxy patching compounds, which are absorbed into the decayed wood and then harden to strengthen the area. Epoxy putty is then used to patch the area so it can be sanded and painted. Where the wood deterioration is too severe, replacement of individual elements—instead of total window replacement—allows the historic window to be retained.

One argument that is often advanced for replacing old windows is the low energy efficiency of a building through heat loss. However, studies conducted by the Energy Research and Development Administration determined that older buildings will use less energy for heating and cooling because they use wall mass to maintain temperatures. Historic buildings have inherent energy-saving qualities by their approach in design. One means is through the use of operable windows to provide natural ventilation and light. Natural ventilation can provide cooling to the interior and large windows can bring natural light to warm up rooms in the winter, helping to limit the need of mechanical equipment as a primary energy source.

In comparison to the other parts of the building, windows have relatively low thermal barrier properties. When a building has only single pane windows or windows that are in poor condition, the windows will be a major contributing source of air infiltration and loss of heat. While the need for weather-tight, energy-efficient windows is understandable, replacing historic windows in most cases is not needed. Energy loss comparisons made by the replacement window industry have been based upon an unfair comparison of a new replacement window to a poorly maintained existing one.

One misconception building owners have about historic preservation concerns the use of storm windows. Some owners may believe that storm windows are not well suited for the buildings' appearance. Installing storm windows, however, is an

acceptable practice in the rehabilitation of historic properties, and is often encouraged because of the protection they can provide deteriorating windows. Repairing cracked glazing putty, installing weather stripping, and adding quality triple-track storm windows meet modern standards for energy efficiency.

Window restoration must include improving the energy efficiency of the existing windows. The installation of weather stripping will reduce air infiltration. There are many types of weatherstripping on the market, but building owners should give careful attention in their selection and evaluate the physical and aesthetic impacts on the existing window. Press-on weather stripping has



Many of the courthouse windows had suffered from deterioration.

a pressure sensitive adhesive that will stick to the window unit. It is minimal in appearance and can be removed and replaced. Another measure that will increase energy efficiency is to install sash-locks on double-hung windows to help insure the sash rails seal tightly.

Glazing putty serves two purposes in historic wood windows; it helps hold the glass in place and reduces air infiltration into the building. Over time, however, it becomes brittle, cracks, and breaks off. At the Franklin County Courthouse the glazing putty and single pane glass were completely removed and the notch at the sash that holds the edge of the glass was routed deeper to accommodate the thicker 3/8" insulated glass. In most window rehabilitations new glazing putty is pressed into the edge of the glass and wood sash to hold the glass in place. At the courthouse a new beveled wood stop that matched the profile of glazing

putty was installed in lieu of the glazing putty. The wood stop will be more durable and will require far less maintenance than the putty, thus reducing repair opportunities and increasing the energy performance and life span of the windows. In the case of the Franklin County courthouse, where insulated glass replaced single pane glass, the energy performance of the window was essentially identical to a new replacement window. Windows such as those at the Franklin County Courthouse have unique profiles and details not found on manufactured windows today. The value of rehabilitating existing wood windows on any building is the opportunity to keep the original

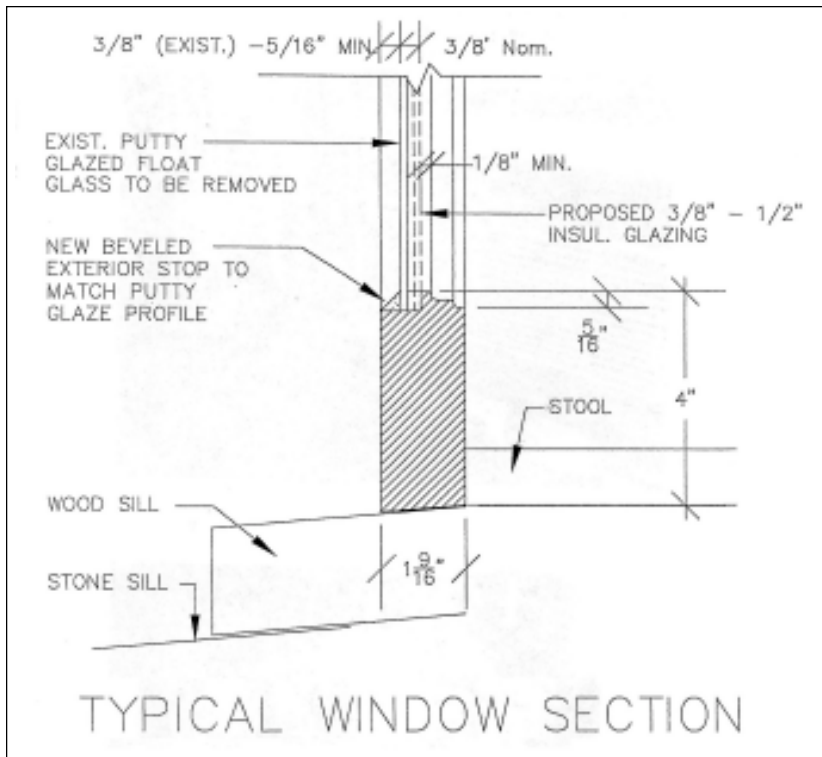
uniqueness of the windows without the loss of energy performance.

Natural ventilation can be a source for energy savings for all buildings regardless of age. The operation of a window is not always possible in many older structures because the ropes, weights and pulleys, which allow the window unit to slide up and down, are missing or the ropes have been removed.

The best time to replace missing and cut ropes with new rope or chains is when the window sashes have been removed to be repaired. The rope and pulley system is located in a weight pocket

inside the frame and concealed by a small pocket door on the frame. The door can be removed to expose the weight pocket; or, if a door does not exist, the wood trim on the interior face of the window can be carefully removed for access. Additional weights were added to the window units at the Franklin County Courthouse to offset the additional weight of the double-pane insulated glass.

Another value not understood about historic window rehabilitation is that in many cases it can be more economically affordable than replacing the windows. Todd Maxwell, president of Review Window Restoration, said that the cost for the restoration of the wood windows at the Franklin County Courthouse averaged between \$2500-3000 per opening. This included the labor to remove the existing paint and repainting, modifying the window for new



(Left) The repair detail was prepared by Review, the firm contracted to repair the windows.

(Bottom Left) This is an example of a window sill that was to be repaired with consolidants and epoxy putties.

(Below) This view provides a close-up of two rehabilitated courthouse windows.



Window Rehab

Continued from page 10

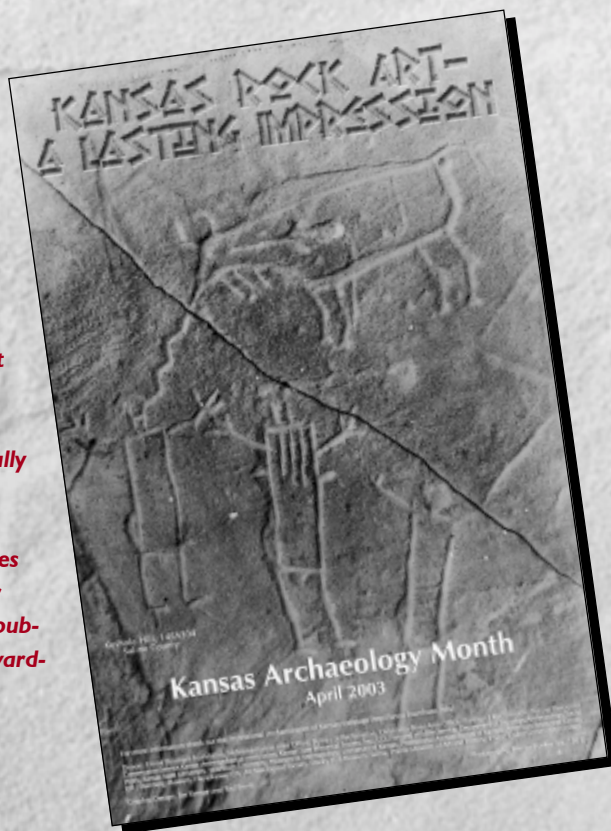
insulated glass, and restoring the operability of the window. By comparison, the cost of a good quality wood double-hung replacement window with insulated glass of the same size would cost over \$4000. In window rehabilitation projects for buildings with many large windows, such as a courthouse, this cost difference can amount to a considerable savings. Reusing the existing windows will also insure the window has a tight fit. A limitation of replacement windows is that the standardized sizes may not fit correctly into the existing openings, many of which are not square. Still, an extensive rehabilitation like Franklin County carried out may not be affordable for some property owners. Rehabilitation costs can be saved by leaving the glass in place, replacing the deteriorated glazing putty, and adding weather stripping. Installing a quality exterior storm window

will reduce energy loss and will help extend a building's lifespan and the long-term investment of the building owners.

Window rehabilitation is just one aspect of the commitment to restore and preserve a historic property. Windows are an invaluable part of the character and performance of buildings, and the long-term decisions on maintaining their value should be taken very seriously. Rehabilitation should be one avenue to pursue when these issues are addressed. The success of window rehabilitation projects, such as the Franklin County Courthouse project, provide a template for financial and technical concerns building owners might confront when preserving their historic properties. Grant opportunities through the Heritage Trust Fund or Federal and State Rehabilitation Tax Credits exist to financially assist building owners who engage in rehabilitation. These financial opportunities will allow more building owners to capture the value of their historic wood windows through rehabilitation and preserve their building's history and identity.

For many hundreds of years, former residents of what is now Kansas drew images of humans and animals, geometric designs, and abstract motifs on rock surfaces. Markings carved or pecked into rock are called petroglyphs, while those painted on rock are called pictographs. The soft sandstone outcrops in parts of Kansas can be inscribed with a harder rock, bone tool, or even sharpened stick, so the state has many more petroglyphs than pictographs. This rock art can provide modern Kansans with fascinating glimpses into how early people viewed their world. However, except in rare cases, it is impossible to be sure what messages rock art was meant to convey.

Natural processes such as erosion and weathering may eventually erase all traces of a rock art site. However, this process is greatly accelerated when rock art is spray painted, chalked, or defaced. In addition, modern graffiti can obscure ancient pictures. Rock art sites need to be recorded and periodically checked to keep track of their condition. This can be done by both archeologists and the general public. Instead of carving initials at a site, people need to practice stewardship of rock art.



Public Awareness: A Priority for Kansas Archeologists

When the Kansas State Historical Society announced in the fall of 2002 that the agency would no longer be able to take the lead on Kansas Archeology Week, as it had done since 1992, the Professional Archaeologists of Kansas (PAK) sprang into action. Formed in 1996, this nonprofit organization focuses on identifying and solving problems that confront archeology in the state and Plains region, so becoming more involved in a statewide educational effort was a natural fit.

PAK Secretary-Treasurer Dr. Donna C. Roper assumed the coordinator role and began recruiting volunteers for various tasks. It was decided that Kansas Archeology Week would become Kansas Archaeology Month, encompassing the entire month of April 2003.

"Kansas Rock Art—A Lasting Impression" was chosen for the theme. Tod Bevitt and James Kresge designed and produced the poster, featuring a petroglyph panel from the Keyhole Hill site (14SA403) in Saline County. Adapting the same image, Bevitt and Kresge also designed a T-shirt that was sold to raise money for the project. Myra Giesen compiled an informational flyer highlighting resources on rock art and Kansas archeology in general that is available to the public.

Kansas Anthropological Association volunteers gathered on February 1 at the KSHS Center for Historical Research to stuff the posters and flyers into envelopes, and about 4,800 were mailed to Kansas schools (librarians and teachers of social studies, American history, and gifted students), public libraries, social science departments of Kansas community colleges, selected National Resource Conservation Service personnel, and members of the Kansas Council for the Social Studies, Kansas Anthropological Association, Professional Archaeologists of Kansas, and other related organizations.

Webmaster Janice McLean posts numerous resources on the PAK website at www.ksarchaeo.info. These include a lesson plan, "Creating Your Own Rock Art," produced by Aimee

Rosario with assistance from other members of the PAK Education Committee. The curriculum, which teaches students about different types of rock art and the possible motivations behind them, is correlated with Kansas Board of Education standards. The website also features an online exhibit, "Ellsworth County Rock Art Sites Revisited," by Christine Garst and a Kansas Archaeology Month calendar of events.

The Kansas State Historical Society also has posted rock-art related information on its website at www.kshs.org/resource/archeweek.htm. *Kansas Rock Art*, a 1989 publication by Brian O'Neill that is now out of print, has been reproduced, along with several articles about rock art that originally appeared in *Kansas Preservation*. A display in the lobby of the Center for Historical Research at the Kansas History Center will be up throughout March and April, and KSHS archeologists will host an Artifact Identification and Lab Tour Day on Saturday, April 19, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Financial contributors to 2003 Kansas Archaeology Month are the Emma Balsiger Foundation; Nebraska-Kansas Area Office and Oklahoma-Texas Area Office, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation; Natural Resources Conservation Service; Kansas Anthropological Association; Kansas State Historical Society, Inc.; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Department of Sociology/Anthropology/Social Work, Kansas State University; Washburn University; Museum of Anthropology, University of Kansas; American Resources Group, Ltd.; Sternberg Museum, Hays; Kansas City Archaeological Society; Smoky Hill Museum, Salina; Prairie Museum of Art and History, Colby; Colby Community College. Those interested in contributing to future Kansas Archaeology Month activities should contact PAK at (785) 776-3772.

This article was prepared by Virginia Wulfkuhle, the public archeologist with the Cultural Resources Division.

Historic Sites Review Board Approves Additional Bridges, Nominations

*21 Metal Truss Bridges
Throughout State*

*W.H. Coffin House
Winfield*

*The Band Shell
Ellinwood*

*Vinland Presbyterian Church
Vinland*

*Wheatland Farm Historic
District
Chapman*

*Main Street Historic Districts
Newton*

*Ruleton School
Goodland*

*Exhibit Building
WaKeeney*



A bridge replacement project in Miami County in 1988 resulted in the relocation of the 1870 Wea Creek Bridge to the grounds of the Kansas History Center in Topeka. The bridge was placed over an unnamed creek, rehabilitated, and incorporated into a nature trail at the History Center.

The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review met on Saturday, February 22, 2003, at the Kansas History Center in Topeka. The board considered recommendations for funding the 2003 applications for the federal Historic Preservation Funds (see article on page 4) and also evaluated a number of properties for national and state register designation.

Thirty bridges had been listed on the agenda for consideration for addition to the Metal Truss Bridges of Kansas Multiple Property Submission originally approved in 1989. Two were removed from the agenda, seven were tabled, and twenty-one were approved for nomination. Those approved are as follows:

- Delaware River Warren Truss Bridge - NE ¼ of Sec. 22 and NW ¼ of Sec. 23, T3S, R15E, Brown County
- Little Walnut River Pratt Truss Bridge - SE ¼ of Sec. 19, T28S, R5E, Butler County
- Cottonwood River Pratt Truss Bridge - NW ¼ of Sec. 1, T21S, R5E, Chase County
- Chapman Creek Pratt Truss Bridge - SE ¼ of Sec. 13, T12S, R3E, Dickinson County
- Eight Mile Creek Warren Truss Bridge - NW ½ of Sec. 26, T16S, R19E, Franklin County

- Old Katy Bridge - NW ¼ of Sec. 2, T13S, R5E, Geary County
- Delaware River Composite Truss Bridge - SW ¼ of Sec. 18, T8S, R18E, Jefferson County
- Delaware River Parker Truss Bridge - SW ¼ of Sec. 22, T11, R18E, Jefferson County
- Begley Bridge - SE ¼ of Sec. 25, T7S, R20E, Leavenworth County
- Salt Creek Truss Leg Bedstead Bridge - NE ¼ of Sec. 12 & SE ¼ of Sec. 1, T10S, R7W, Lincoln County
- Robidoux Creek Pratt Truss Bridge - SW ¼ of Sec. 5 & NW ¼ of Sec. 8, T4S, R9E, Marshall County
- North Gypsum Creek Truss Leg Bedstead Bridge - SW ¼ of Sec. 30, T17S, R1W, McPherson County
- Clear Creek Camelback Truss Bridge - NW ¼ of Sec. 28, T1S, R11E, Nemaha County
- North Fork Solomon River Lattice Truss Bridge - NE ¼ & NW ¼ of Sec. 21, T5S, R24W, Norton County
- Sand Creek Truss Leg Bedstead Bridge - NW ¼ of Sec. 3, T5S & SW ¼ of Sec. 34, T4S, R23W, Norton County
- Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Pratt Truss Bridge - NW ¼ of Sec. 10, T18S, R16E, Osage County
- East Fork Wolf Creek Truss

- Bridge - SE ¼ of Sec. 29 & NE ¼ of Sec. 32, T10S, R11W, Osborne County
- Battle Creek King Post Truss Bridge - SE ¼ of Sec. 20 & NE ¼ of Sec. 29, T1S, R19W, Phillips County
- Lakewood Park Bridge - Salina, Saline County
- Frye Bridge - SE ¼ of Sec. 6 & SW ¼ of Sec. 5, T11S, R15E, Shawnee County

- Wea Creek Bowstring Arch Truss Bridge - NW ¼ of Sec. 32, T11S, R15E, Shawnee County

In addition, eight other properties were evaluated. The W. H. Coffin House, 421 East 11th Avenue in Winfield, which was built in 1892, was nominated for its architectural significance as an example of the Queen Anne style.

The Band Shell in Wolf Park in Ellinwood was nominated for its association with the growth and development of Ellinwood. The 1931 structure was designed by Mann and Company of Hutchinson and has provided the venue for many concerts and productions.

The Vinland Presbyterian Church, located in Vinland in rural Douglas County, was built in 1879 and has a 1910 addition. It was nominated for its architectural significance as an example of the Late Gothic Revival style.

The Wheatland Farm Historic District, located near Chapman, is a ten-acre tract of farm buildings nominated for its historical association with 19th and 20th century agriculture and for its association with Dickinson County farmer/stockman William H. Hollinger and his son James B. Hollinger.

The Newton Main Street Historic Districts I and II recognize the rich 19th and 20th century architectural heritage of Newton's Main Street and the contribution this collection of buildings made to the growth and development of the city.

The Ruleton School, located at 6450 Ruleton Avenue near Goodland, was nominated for its historical association with education and its use as a community center for the Ruleton community. Built in 1928, it was seriously damaged by a 1941 tornado. It was rebuilt and continued in use until school consolidation in the 1960s.

The Exhibit Building at the Trego County Fairgrounds in WaKeeney was built in 1916, marking the fair's evolution into a permanent institution.

One property was approved for the state register only. The Jenkins Building at 101 W. Mackenzie in White City was built in 1885. The two-story stone building was the location of the Jenkins Brothers store from 1890 to 1939.

The board's next meeting will be held Saturday, May 10, 2003, in the classrooms at the Kansas Museum of History in Topeka. In addition to considering National Register nominations, the board will allocate Heritage Trust Fund grants for 2003.



The Band Shell in Wolf Park in Ellinwood, which was built in 1931, was designed by Mann and Company of Hutchinson.



The Exhibit Building at the Trego County Fairgrounds in WaKeeney was built in 1916.

Society of Architectural Historians 2003 Domestic Tour

Heartland Tour Scheduled September 14-21

The Society of Architectural Historians is proud to announce the itinerary for its 2003 domestic tour to America's heartland from Sunday, September 14 to Sunday, September 21, 2003. The tour leaders are Robert W. Winter of Pasadena, California, and Pamela D. Kingsbury of Wichita, Kansas. In addition to our two tour guides, we will have lectures and tours by officials in each of the cities we visit.

The week-long bus tour comprises Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas and will start in Des Moines, Iowa, and end in Wichita, Kansas. Traveling through what was once a tall grass prairie that, with a few exceptions, has been plowed under, we will see a stunning variety of twentieth-century architecture, including works by Mies van der Rohe, Eliel and his son Eero Saarinen, I. M. Pei, Philip Johnson, Richard Meier, Sir Norman Foster, and some lesser giants.

The highlights of the trip will be: George Grant Elmslie's extraordinary Woodbury County Courthouse in Sioux City, Iowa, the largest civic structure ever built by a

Prairie School architect; Bertram Goodhue's magnificent Nebraska State Capitol in Lincoln, where we will have a behind the scenes tour lead by Capitol Architect Robert Ripley, A. I. A.; and Frank Lloyd Wright's Allen House in Wichita, Kansas, his last Prairie School residence, greatly influenced by his concepts of Japanese art and architecture.

America's Heartland Tour is open to members of the Society of Architectural Historians. To receive a brochure of the tour and membership information please contact Gail Ettinger, Director of Programs, Society of Architectural Historians, 1365 North Astor Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610-2144.

*Press release from the
Society of Architectural
Historians.*



National Park Service Announces New Publication

The new National Register Bulletin, *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places*, is available online at www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications.

Historic Residential Suburbs was developed by Dr. David L. Ames of the Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering at the University of Delaware and Linda McClelland of the National Register staff. In addition to the guidelines for determining eligibility and preparing National Register nominations, the bulletin contains a context section entitled "The Suburbanization of Metropolitan Areas in the United States, 1830-1960." This context traces various aspects of history that have influenced the development and character of American neighborhoods.

In conjunction with the bulletin, the National Register has drafted a multiple property documentation form, *Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960*, which is available for review online at www.nr.nps.gov/multiples/64500838.pdf. The proposed MPS is intended to facilitate future nominations of historic subdivisions and neighborhoods to the National Register.

Correction

In the January-February 2003 issue of *Kansas Preservation*, the article "In Search of the Pratts' Icehouse" stated in the first paragraph that ice was obtained from the Smoky Hill River. The correct source was the South Fork of the Solomon River.

Happenings in Kansas

Artists of the American West

March 25 - June 20, 2003

Special Exhibits Gallery

Kansas History Center

6425 S.W. Sixth Avenue

Topeka, Kansas

Indians, trappers, traders, settlers, the Pony Express, and railroad construction are all subjects illustrated in hand-colored lithographs and wood engravings by featured artists John J. Audubon, Albert Bierstadt, Karl Bodmer, George Catlin, Frederic Remington, John Mix Stanley, and many others.

History and Environment Fair

April 24, 2003

Kansas History Center

Memorial Day

May 26, 2003

Center for Historical Research and

Kansas Museum of History closed.

Kansas State Historical Society

Spring Meeting

May 30-31, 2003

Wellington, Kansas

Featuring tours and activities in the community. Open to the public. For information call (785) 272-8681 Ext. 231.

Independence Day

July 4, 2003

Center for Historical Research and

Kansas Museum of History closed.

Apron Strings: Ties to the Past

July 5 - August 16, 2003

Special Exhibits Gallery

Kansas History Center

Featuring 100 vintage and contemporary examples, Apron Strings reviews the apron's role as an emotionally charged vehicle with a rich and varied history that is still viable today.

Kansas Archeology Training Program Field School

July 12 - 20, 2003

Wabaunsee County

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review

August 23, 2003

9 a.m.

Kansas History Center Classrooms

Plains Anthropological Conference

October 22-25, 2003

Fayetteville, Arkansas

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review

November 8, 2003

9 a.m.

Kansas History Center Classrooms

Now Closed on Mondays

Kansas Museum of History

Hours 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Tuesday - Saturday

1 - 5 p.m. Sunday

Research Room

Hours 9 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.



Return Service Requested

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Cultural Resources Division

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